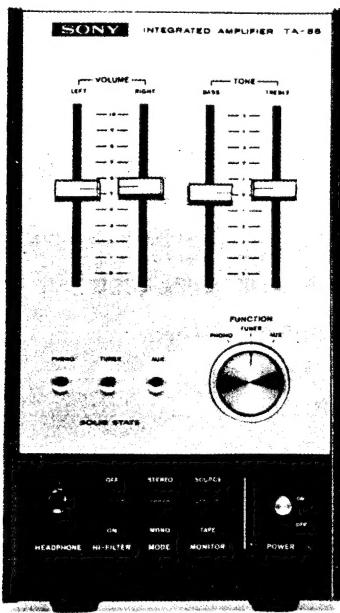


# TA-88



Set using ISO screws

UK and AEP Model



## SPECIFICATIONS

### POWER AMPLIFIER SECTION

**Dynamic power:** 60 watts, both channels operating; 4 ohms.  
40 watts, both channels operating; 8 ohms.

**RMS power:** 18 watts, per channel, both channels operating; 4 ohms.  
13 watts, per channel, both channels operating; 8 ohms.

**Rated output:** 11 watts per channel, both channels operating; 8 ohms.

**Power band width:** 20 Hz to 20 kHz, IHF

**Harmonic distortion:** Less than 1.0% at rated output (at 1 kHz)

**IM distortion:** Less than 1.0% at rated output

### PREAMPLIFIER SECTION

**Frequency response:** PHONO: RIAA curve  $\pm 1.0$  dB  
TUNER, AUX } 15 Hz to 15 kHz  
TAPE }  $\pm 3$  dB  
REC/PB (input)

**Input sensitivity and impedance:** PHONO: 3 mV 50 k ohms  
TUNER, AUX } 250 mV  
TAPE } 50 k ohms  
REC/PB (input)

**Signal output and output impedance:** REC OUT: 250 mV 10 k ohms  
HEADPHONE OUT: 280 mV 270 ohms  
REC/PB (output): 30 mV 80 k ohms

### GENERAL

**Power consumption:** 80 watts  
**Power requirement:** 110, 127, 220, 240 V 50/60 Hz, ac

**Dimensions:** 130 mm (width) x 230 mm (height) x 165 mm (depth)

**Net weight:** 3.2 kg (7 lb 1 oz)  
**Shipping weight:** 3.8 kg (8 lb 6 oz)

**SONY®**  
**SERVICE MANUAL**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
<b>SECTION 1. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION</b>		
1-1.	Technical Specifications .....	1
1-2.	Circuit Description Digest .....	2
1-3.	Level Diagram .....	4
1-4.	Block Diagram .....	5
<b>SECTION 2. DISASSEMBLY AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES</b>		
2-1.	Hardware Identification Guide .....	6
2-2.	Wooden Case Removal .....	7
2-3.	Front Panel Removal .....	7
2-4.	Front Subchassis Removal .....	7
2-5.	Control and Switch Replacement .....	8
2-6.	Power Amplifier/Power Supply Board Removal .....	8
2-7.	Power Transistor Replacement .....	9
2-8.	Rear Panel Removal .....	9
2-9.	Replacement of Components Secured to the Rear Panel by Nylon Rivets .....	10
2-10.	Chassis Layout .....	10
<b>SECTION 3. REPACKING</b> .....		
<b>SECTION 4. DIAGRAMS</b>		
4-1.	Mounting Diagram - Attenuator Board - .....	12
4-2.	Mounting Diagram - Preamplifier Board - .....	13
4-3.	Mounting Diagram - Power Amplifier/Power Supply Board - .....	14
4-4.	Schematic Diagram .....	15
<b>SECTION 5. EXPLODED VIEWS</b> .....		
<b>SECTION 6. ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST</b> .....		

## SECTION 1

### TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

#### 1-1. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Technical specifications for the TA-88 are listed in Table 1-1.

**TABLE 1-1.**  
**TA-88 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

#### Power Amplifier Section

Dynamic power:	60 watts, both channels operating; 4 ohms. 40 watts, both channels operating; 8 ohms.
RMS power:	18 watts, per channel, both channels operating; 4 ohms. 13 watts, per channel, both channels operating; 8 ohms.
Rated output:	11 watts, per channel, both channels operating; 8 ohms.
Power band width:	20 Hz to 20 kHz, IHF
Harmonic distortion:	Less than 1.0% at rated output (at 1 kHz)
IM distortion:	Less than 1.0% at rated output
Residual noise:	Less than 1.5 $\mu$ W (8 ohms)

#### Preamplifier Section

Frequency response:	PHONO: RIAA curve $\pm$ 1.0 dB TUNER, AUX } 15 Hz to TAPE } 50 kHz REC/PB (input) } $\pm$ 3 dB
---------------------	---

Input sensitivity and impedance:	PHONO: 3 mV 50 k ohms TUNER, AUX } 250 mV TAPE } 50 k ohms REC/PB (input)
Signal output and output impedance:	REC OUT: 250 mV 10 k ohms HEADPHONE OUT: 280 mV 270 ohms
Signal-to-noise ratio:	REC/PB (output): 30 mV 80 k ohms PHONO: greater than 60 dB (weighting network "B") TUNER, AUX } greater than TAPE } 80 dB REC/PB } (weighting (input) } network "A")
Tone controls:	BASS: $\pm$ 10 dB at 100 Hz TREBLE: $\pm$ 10 dB at 1 kHz
Filters:	HIGH: 6 dB/oct, above 5 kHz
	<b>General</b>
Power consumption:	80 watts
Power requirement:	110, 127, 220, 240 V 50/60 Hz, ac
Dimensions:	130 mm (width) $\times$ 230 mm (height) $\times$ 165 mm (depth)
Net weight:	3.2 kg (7 lb 1 oz)
Shipping weight:	3.8 kg (8 lb 6 oz)

## 1-2. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION DIGEST

## Preamplifier Section

Equalizer Amplifier Q101, Q102 This direct-coupled two stage amplifier amplifies the small signal produced by the tuner, phono cartridge, tape recorder, or signal applied to the AUX input jacks, to the level required at the input of the following buffer amplifier.

VOLUME control RV101 The equalized phono signals and signals applied to the other input terminals are fed to the volume control through the MONITOR and MODE switches. The level of the signal applied to the following tone control circuit is determined by the setting of RV101 shown in Fig. 1-1.

Buffer Amplifier (Emitter follower); Q103 This isolates the volume control and tone control to eliminate mutual interference shown in Fig. 1-1.

The tone control circuit employed is a modified negative-

feedback type utilizing the power amplifier itself.

Note that the output of power amplifier is fed back to the RV102 through R202 shown in Fig. 1-1.

## HI-FILTER switch (S4)

The high-cut off filter (R117 and C109) eliminates unwanted high frequency components (5 kHz and higher) from the input signal when this switch is ON, shown in Fig. 1-1.

## Power Amplifier Section

## Preamplifier Q201, Q202

Q201 and Q202 form a para-phase amplifier but signal output is extracted from the collector circuit of Q202. This circuit has a various advantages in direct coupling systems.

One is high stability despite temperature variations and another is high input impedance without reducing the amplifier's gain.

The ac output appears across

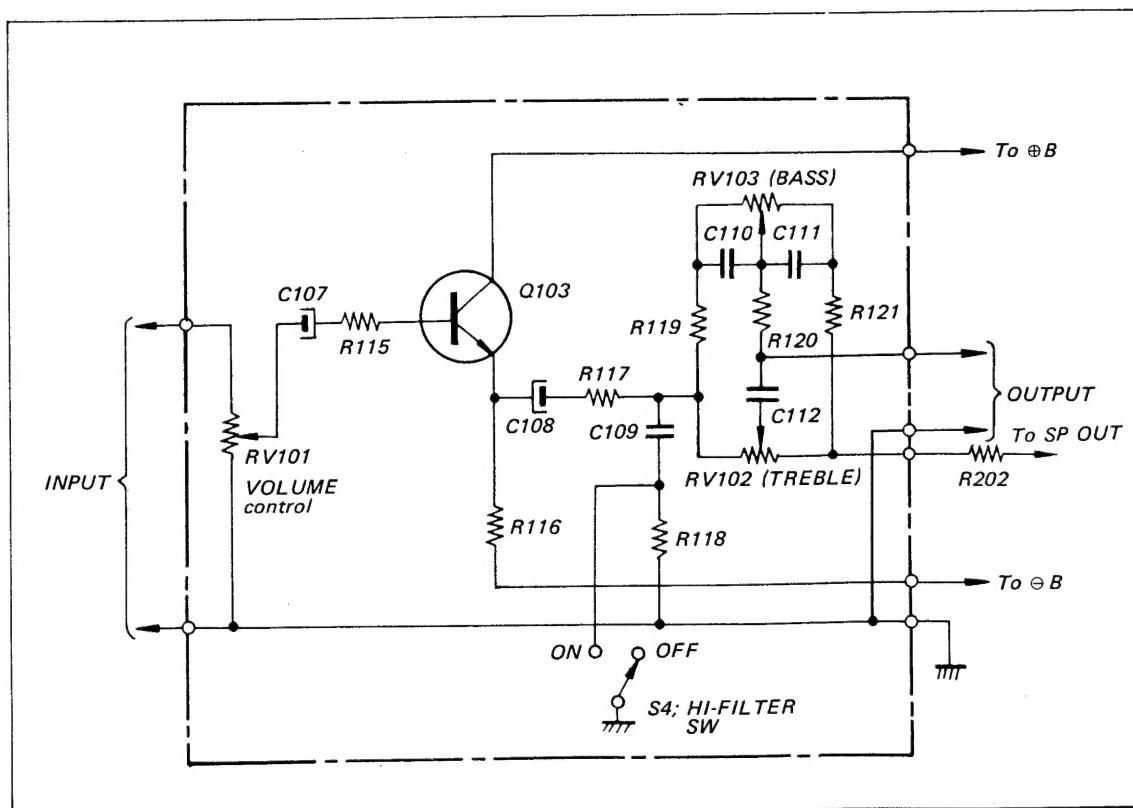
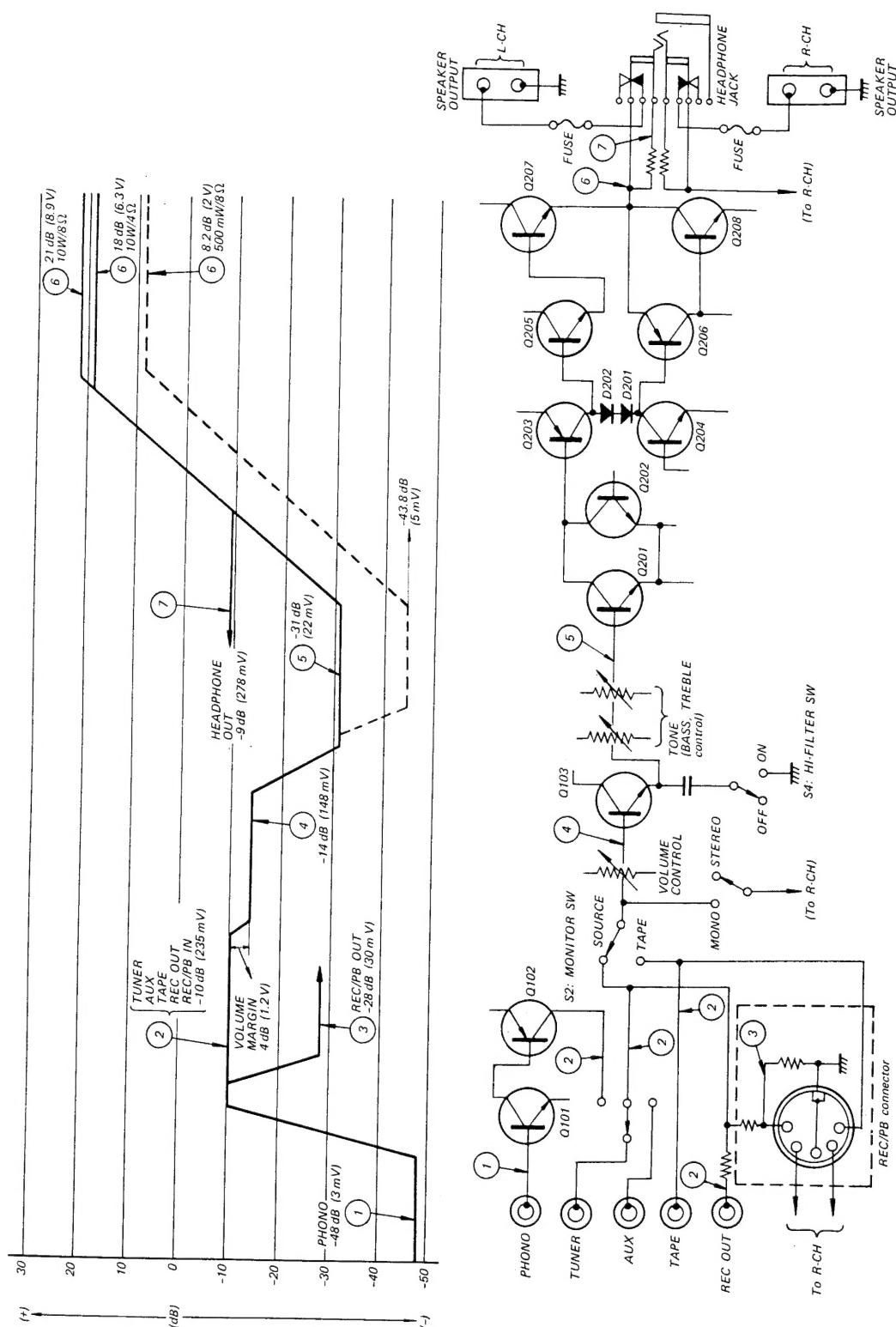


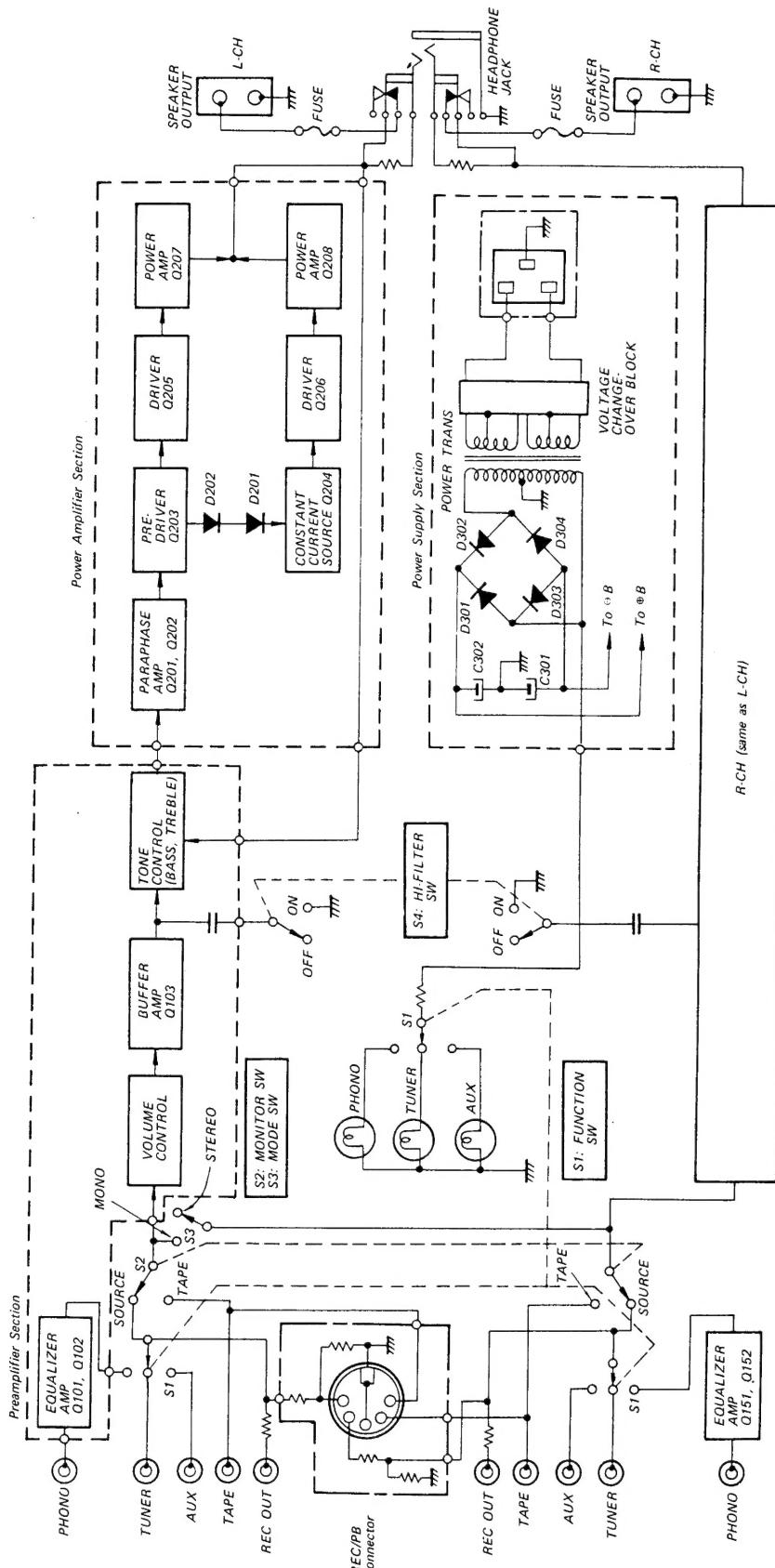
Fig. 1-1. Partial schematic diagram of tone control circuit

load resistor R208 (1.2 k) in the collector circuit of Q202. An emitter decoupling circuit is formed by the emitter-base resistance of Q202, R209 in the base circuit of Q202.	Driver Q205, Q206	These transistor operate as emitter-followers to provide the current swings demanded of the output stages and also provide the necessary phase inversion. Phase inversion is performed by using PNP and NPN type transistor.
Common emitter resistor R206 keeps the dc current flow constant in the Q201 and Q202, thus increasing dc stability.	Power transistor Q207, Q208	The output transistors (Q207 and Q208) are connected directly to a power supply of about $\pm 23$ V. Q207 supplies power to the load during the positive half cycle and Q208 operates during the negative half cycle. As all the stages are directly coupled and designed to obtain zero potential at the output terminal, the large coupling capacitor at the output (which may cause power loss or distortion at low frequencies) is eliminated.
Predriver Q203		
Constant current source Q204		
Thermal compensator for dc bias current D201, D202		

## 1-3. LEVEL DIAGRAM



#### 1-4. BLOCK DIAGRAM



## SECTION 2

### DISASSEMBLY AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

#### WARNING

Unplug the ac power cord before starting any disassembly or replacement procedures.

#### 2-1. HARDWARE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

The following chart will help you to decipher the hardware codes given in this service manual.

**Note:** All screws in this set are manufactured to the specifications of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This means that the new and old screws are not interchangeable because ISO screws have an identification mark on their heads as shown in Fig. 2-1.

All screws in this service manual are phillips type (cross recess type) unless otherwise indicated.  
(-); slotted head

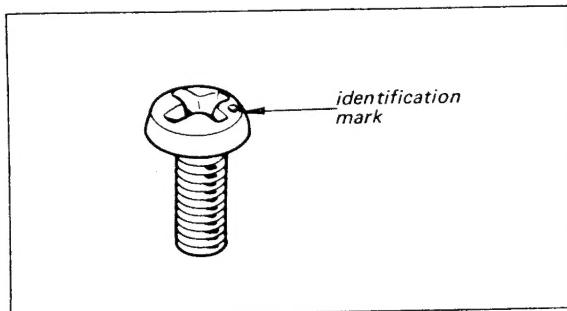


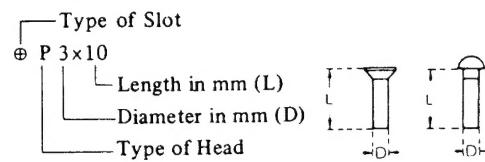
Fig. 2-1. ISO screw

#### — Hardware Nomenclature —

P	— Pan Head Screw .....	◆	
PS	— Pan Head Screw with Spring Washer .....	◆	
K	— Flat Countersunk Head Screw .....	◆	
B	— Binding Head Screw .....	◆	
RK	— Oval Countersunk Head Screw .....	◆	
T	— Truss Head Screw .....	◆	
R	— Round Head Screw .....	◆	
F	— Flat Fillister Head Screw .....	◆	
SC	— Set Screw .....	⊖	
E	— Retaining Ring (E Washer) .....	◎	

W — Washer  
 SW — Spring Washer  
 LW — Lock Washer  
 N — Nut

#### — Example —



## 2-2. WOODEN CASE REMOVAL

1. Remove the four screws securing the wooden case to the chassis with rubber foot.
2. Remove the four screws at the rear panel shown in Fig. 2-2.
3. Push the chassis out carefully and place it on a soft protective pad, otherwise the bottom of the front panel will be scratched.

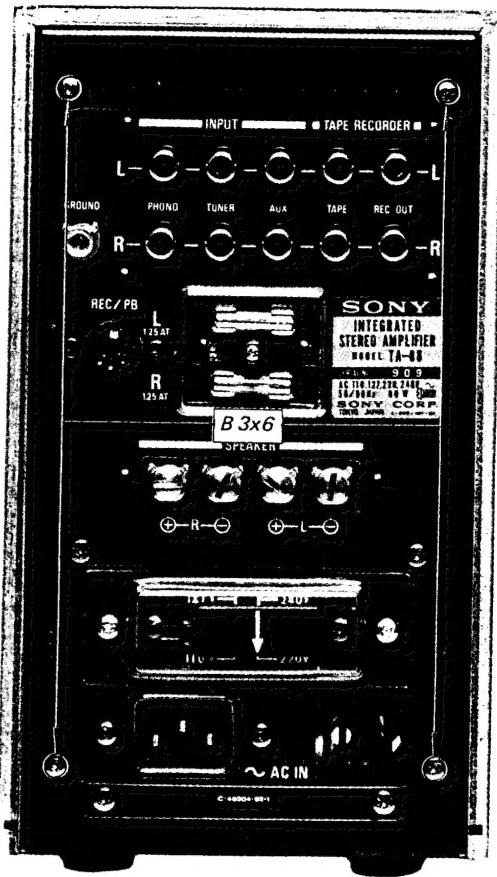


Fig. 2-2. Wooden case removal

## 2-3. FRONT PANEL REMOVAL

1. Remove the wooden case as described in Procedure 2-2.
2. Remove the FUNCTION switch and VOLUME, TONE control knobs by pulling them off.
3. Remove the four screws behind top and bottom edge of the front subchassis shown in Fig. 2-3.

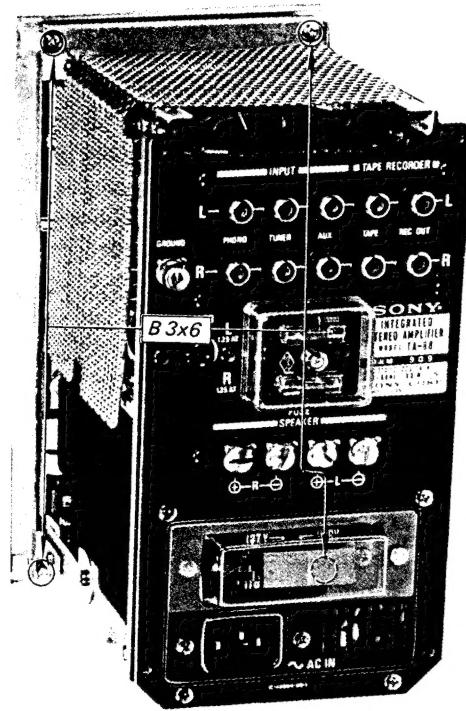


Fig. 2-3. Front panel removal

## 2-4. FRONT SUBCHASSIS REMOVAL

1. Remove the front panel as described in Procedure 2-3.
2. Remove the five screws shown in Fig. 2-4.

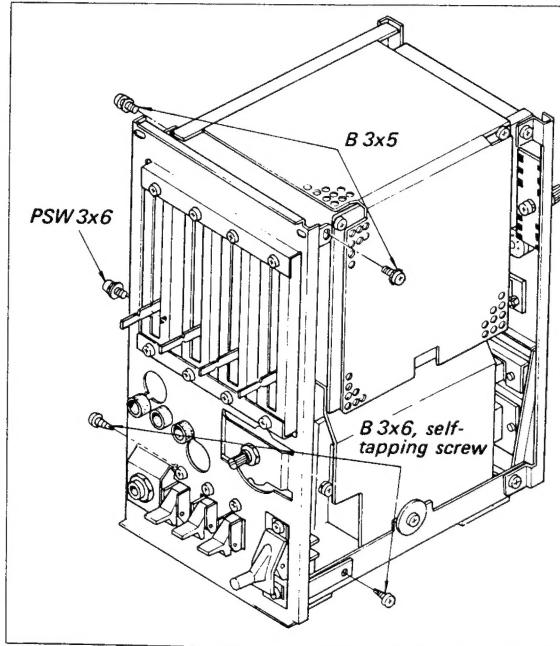


Fig. 2-4. Front subchassis removal

## 2-5. CONTROL AND SWITCH REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the front panel and front subchassis as described in Procedures 2-3 and 2-4.
2. Remove the screws and nuts securing the switches and controls to the front subchassis (See Fig. 2-5), and then install a new one.

## 2-6. POWER AMPLIFIER/POWER SUPPLY BOARD REMOVAL

1. Remove the wooden case as described in Procedure 2-2.
2. Loosen the two screws securing the pre-amplifier board to its bracket shown in Fig. 2-6.
3. Remove the shield plate. This permit the power transistor removal shown in Fig. 2-6.
4. Remove the four screws securing the power transistor to the heat sink shown in Fig. 2-7.
5. Remove the four screws shown in Fig. 2-8.
6. This frees power amplifier/power supply board.

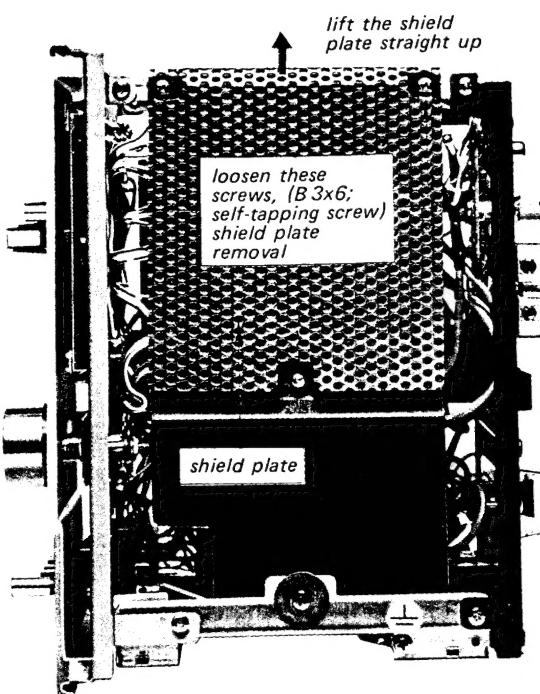


Fig. 2-6. Shield plate removal

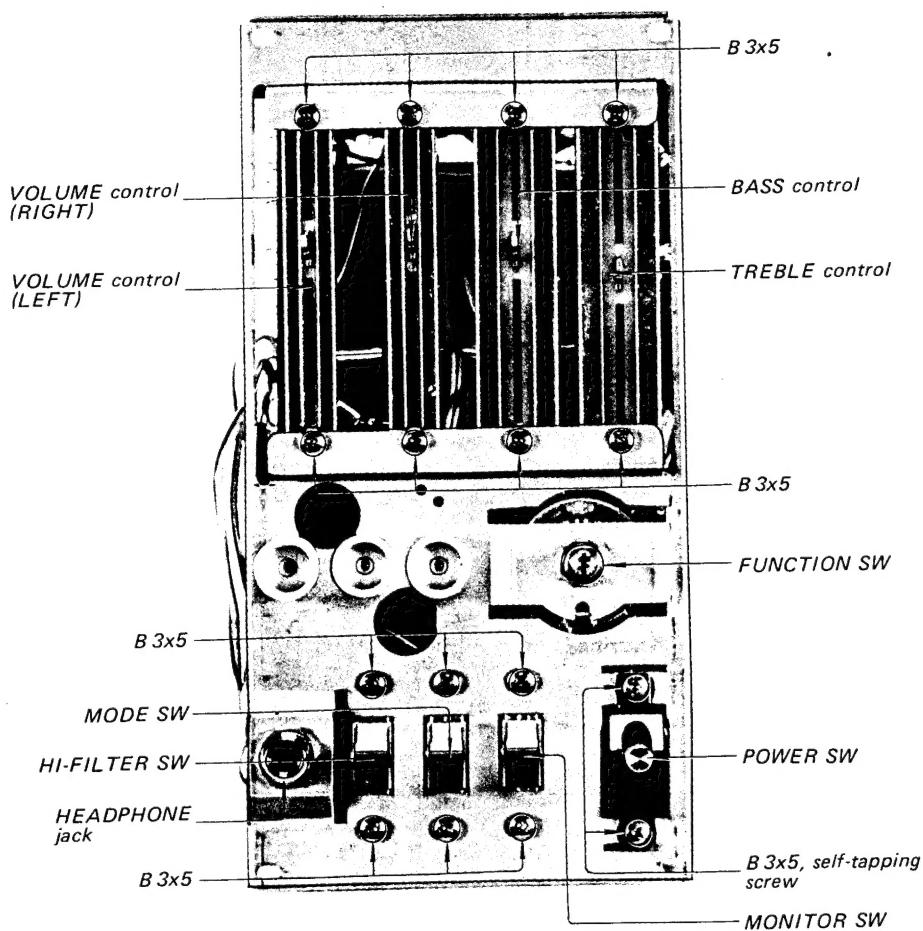


Fig. 2-5. Switch and control replacement

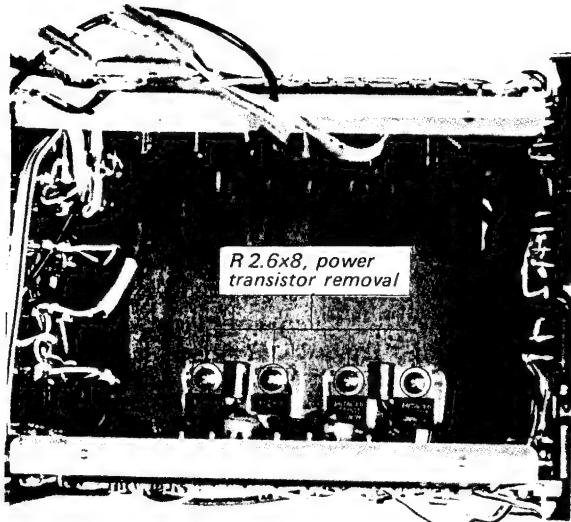


Fig. 2-7. Power transistor removal

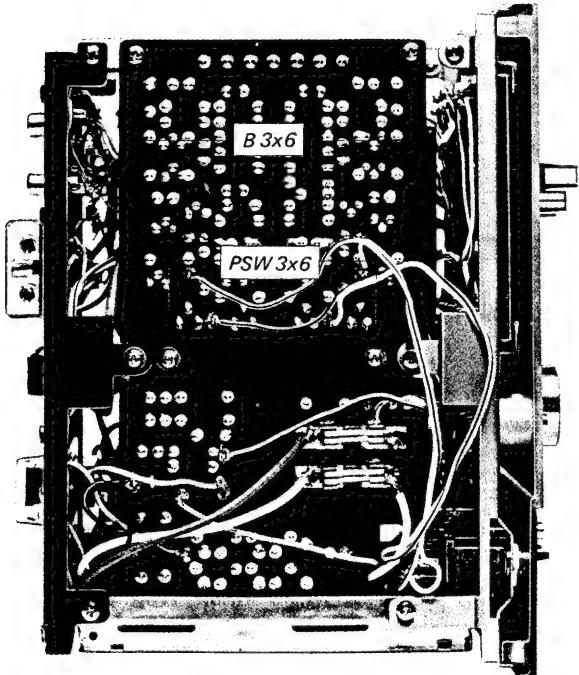


Fig. 2-8. Power amplifier/power supply board removal

## 2-7. POWER TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the power amplifier/power supply board as described in Procedure 2-6.
2. Unsolder the leads of power transistor, and then install a new one.

3. When replacing the power transistor, apply a coating of a heat-transferring grease to both sides of insulation mica spacer to the indicated portion as shown in Fig. 2-9. Any excess grease squeezed out when the mounting bolts are tightened should be wiped off with a clean cloth. This prevents it from accumulating conductive dust particles that might eventually cause a short.

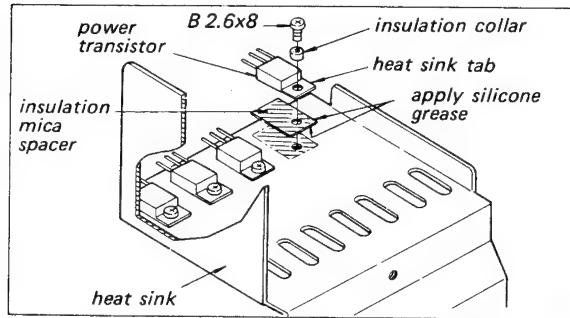


Fig. 2-9. Power transistor replacement

## 2-8. REAR PANEL REMOVAL

1. Remove the wooden case as described in Procedure 2-2.
2. Remove the five screws shown in Fig. 2-10.

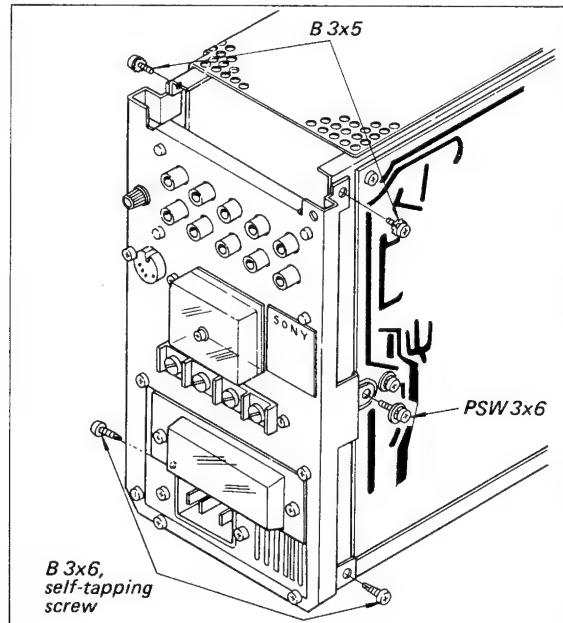


Fig. 2-10. Rear panel removal

## 2-9. REPLACEMENT OF COMPONENTS SECURED TO THE REAR PANEL BY NYLON RIVETS

1. Remove the nylon rivets securing the defective component by pushing its end with a tweezers shown in Fig. 2-11.
2. Remove the defective component and then install a new one.
3. To reinstall the rivet, insert the flared part into the opening first, and then push the head as far as it will go, shown in Fig. 2-12.

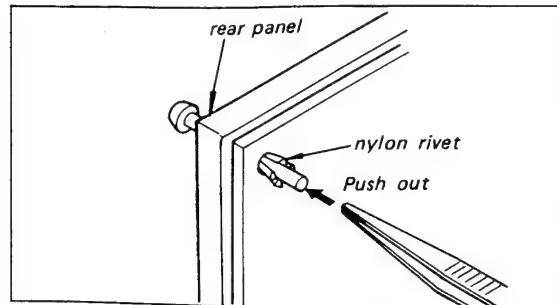


Fig. 2-11. Nylon rivet removal

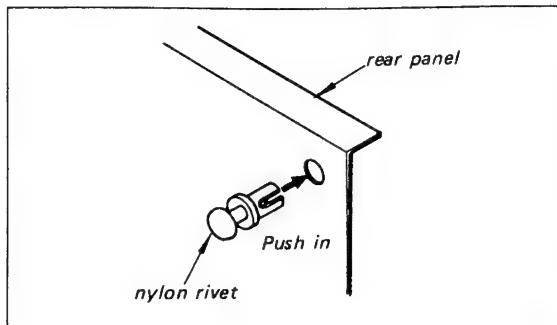
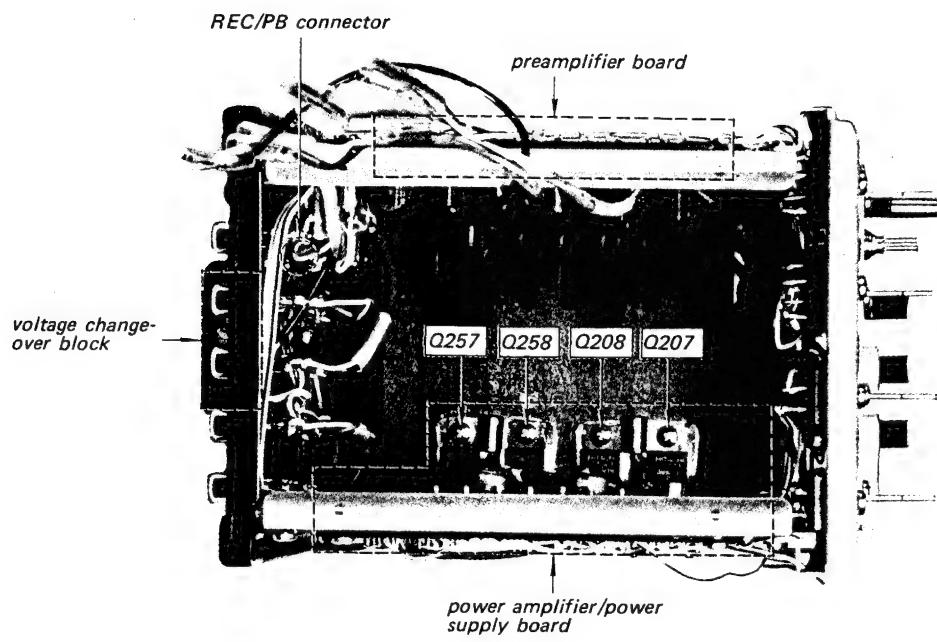


Fig. 2-12. Nylon rivet installation

## 2-10. CHASSIS LAYOUT



## SECTION 3 REPACKING

The original shipping carton and packing materials are the ideal containers for shipping the unit. However to secure the maximum protection, the

set must be repacked in these materials precisely as before. The proper repacking procedures are shown in Fig. 3-1.

1-532-285-00  
fuse, 1.25AT  
3-701-020-00  
bag, polyethylene  
3-701-389-00  
tack label (UK Model Only)  
3-780-139-11  
manual, instruction (AEP Model)  
3-780-139-81  
manual, instruction (UK Model)  
3-793-183-00  
card, inspection  
3-793-520-82  
card, warranty (UK Model Only)

4-820-425-00  
cushion, side (left)

1-534-819-11  
cord, power (UK Model Only)  
3-701-393-00  
label, ac plug wiring instruction  
(UK Model Only)  
4-820-425-00  
cushion, side (right)  
3-826-155-00  
bag, polyethylene

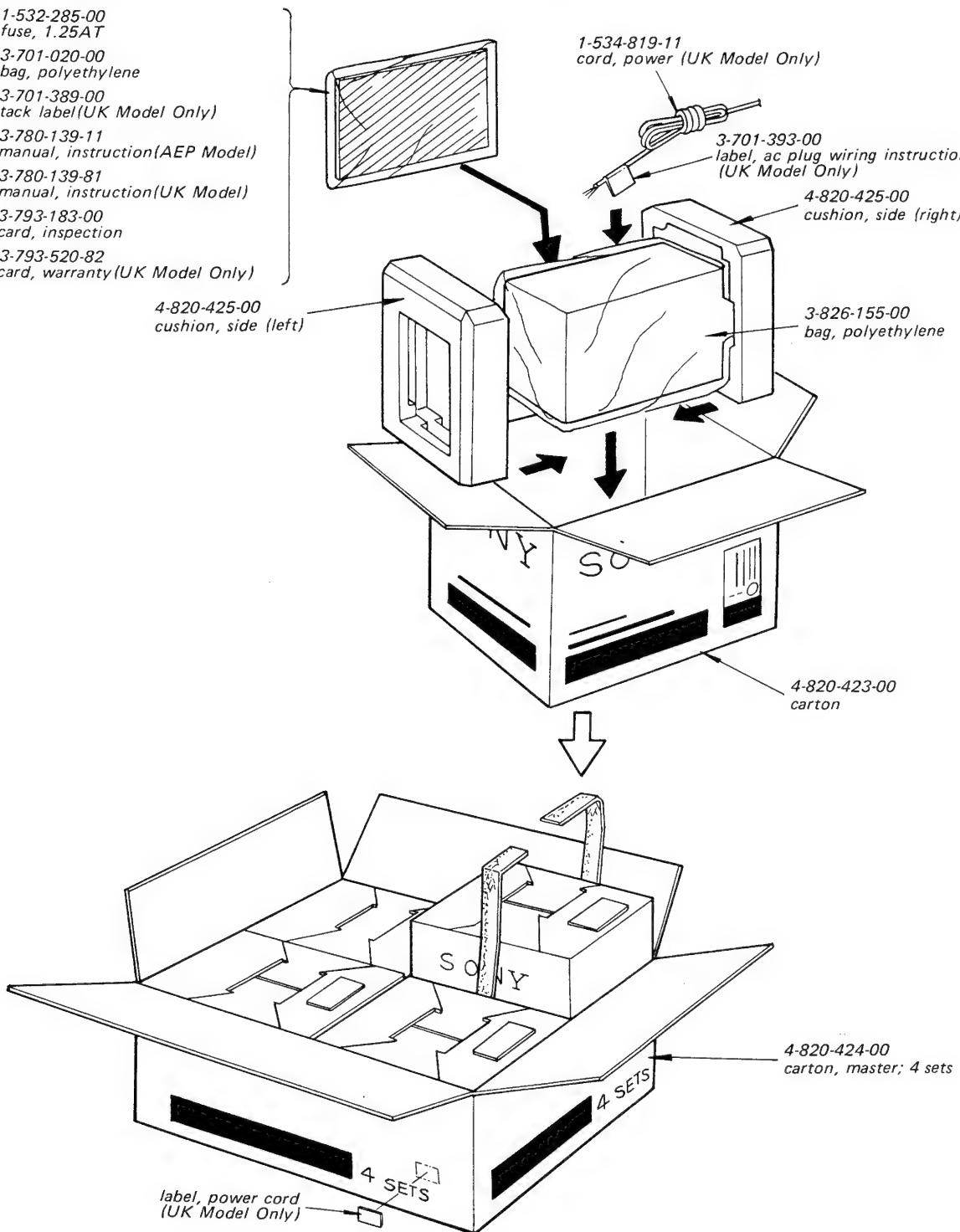
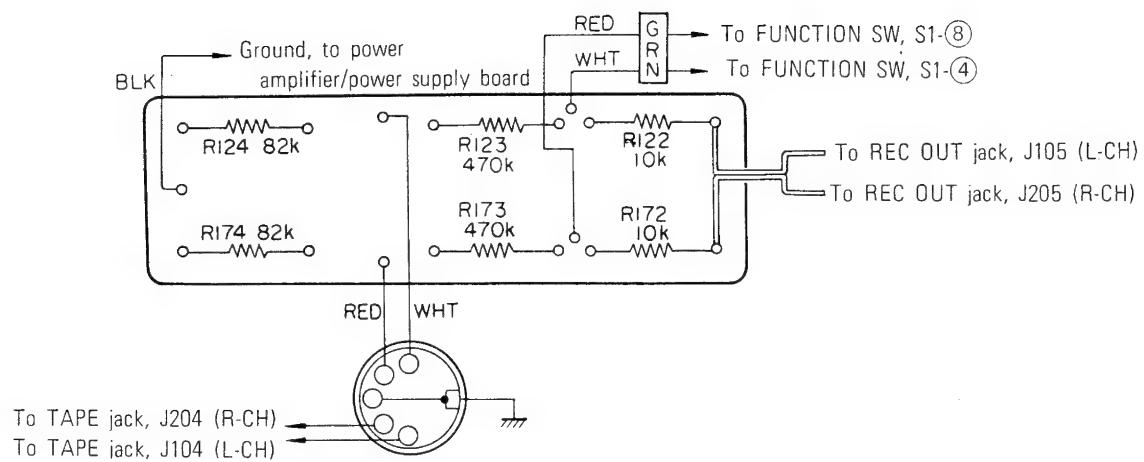


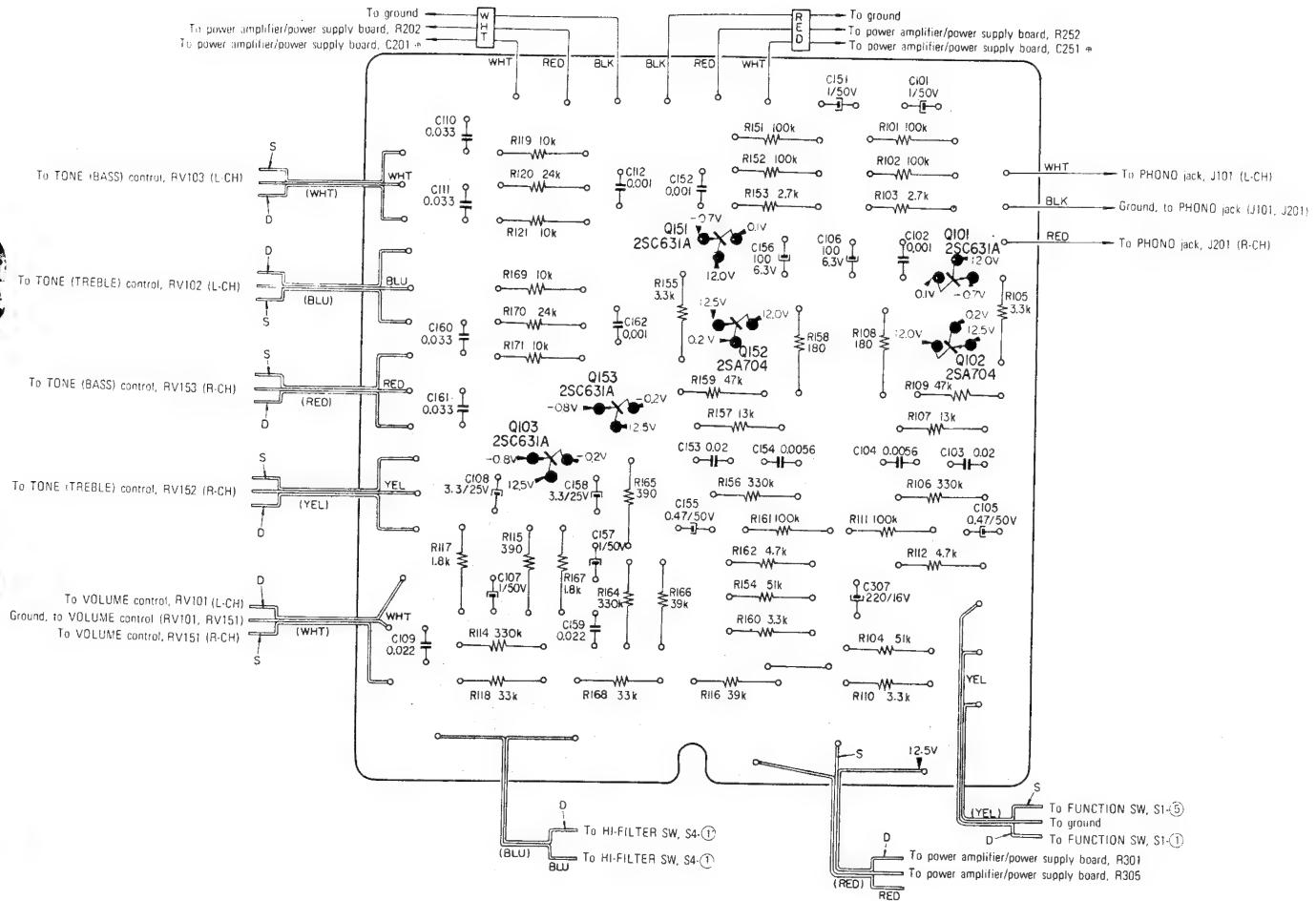
Fig. 3-1. Repacking

## SECTION 4 DIAGRAMS

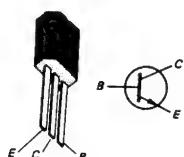
### 4-1. MOUNTING DIAGRAM – Attenuator Board –



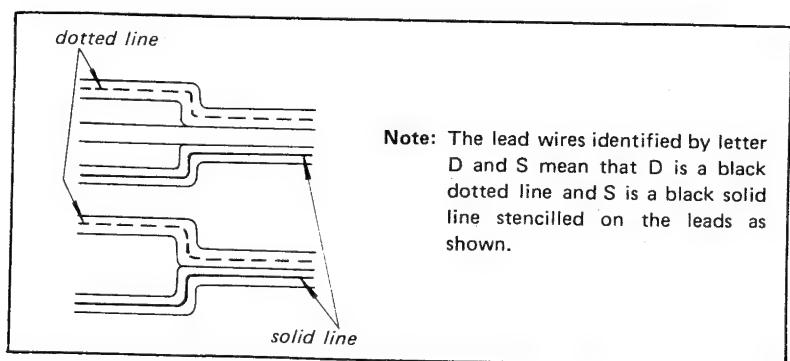
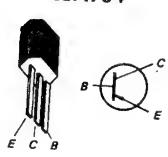
## 4-2. MOUNTING DIAGRAM — Preamplifier Board —



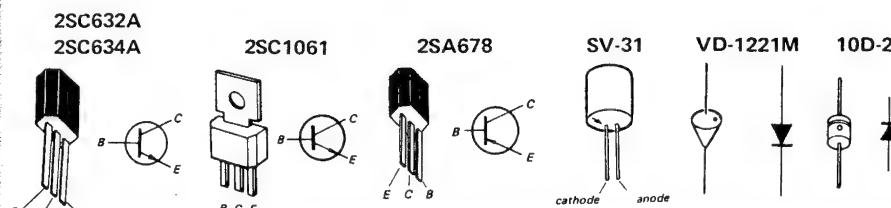
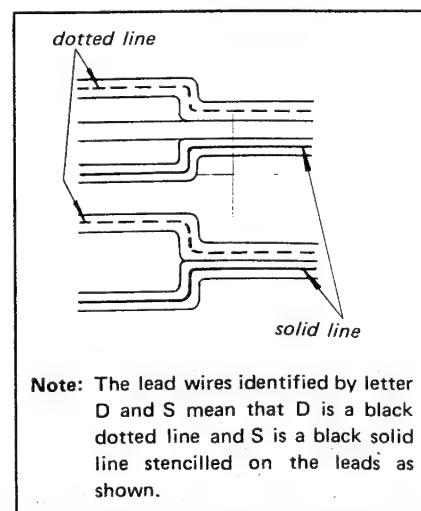
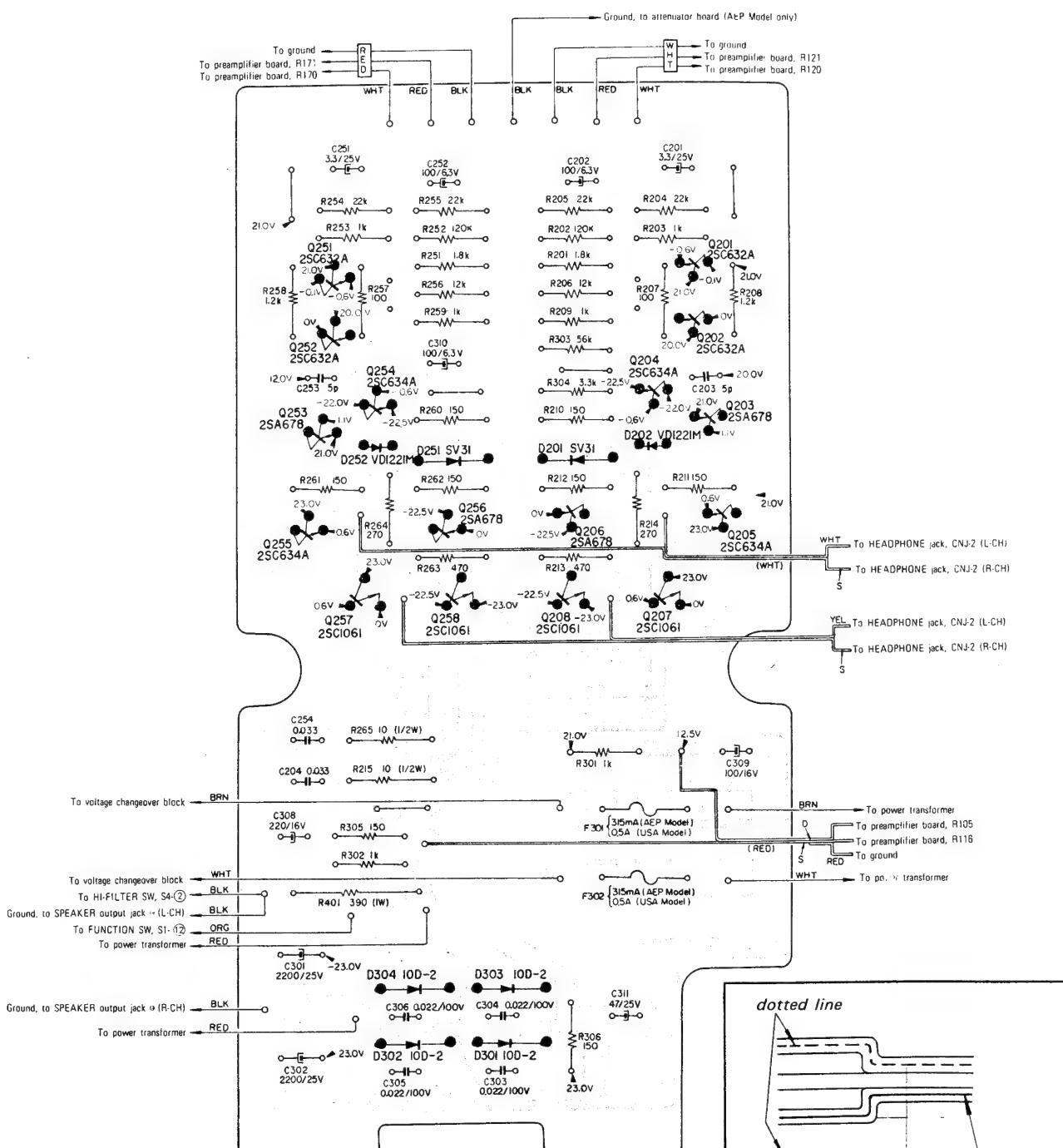
2SC631A



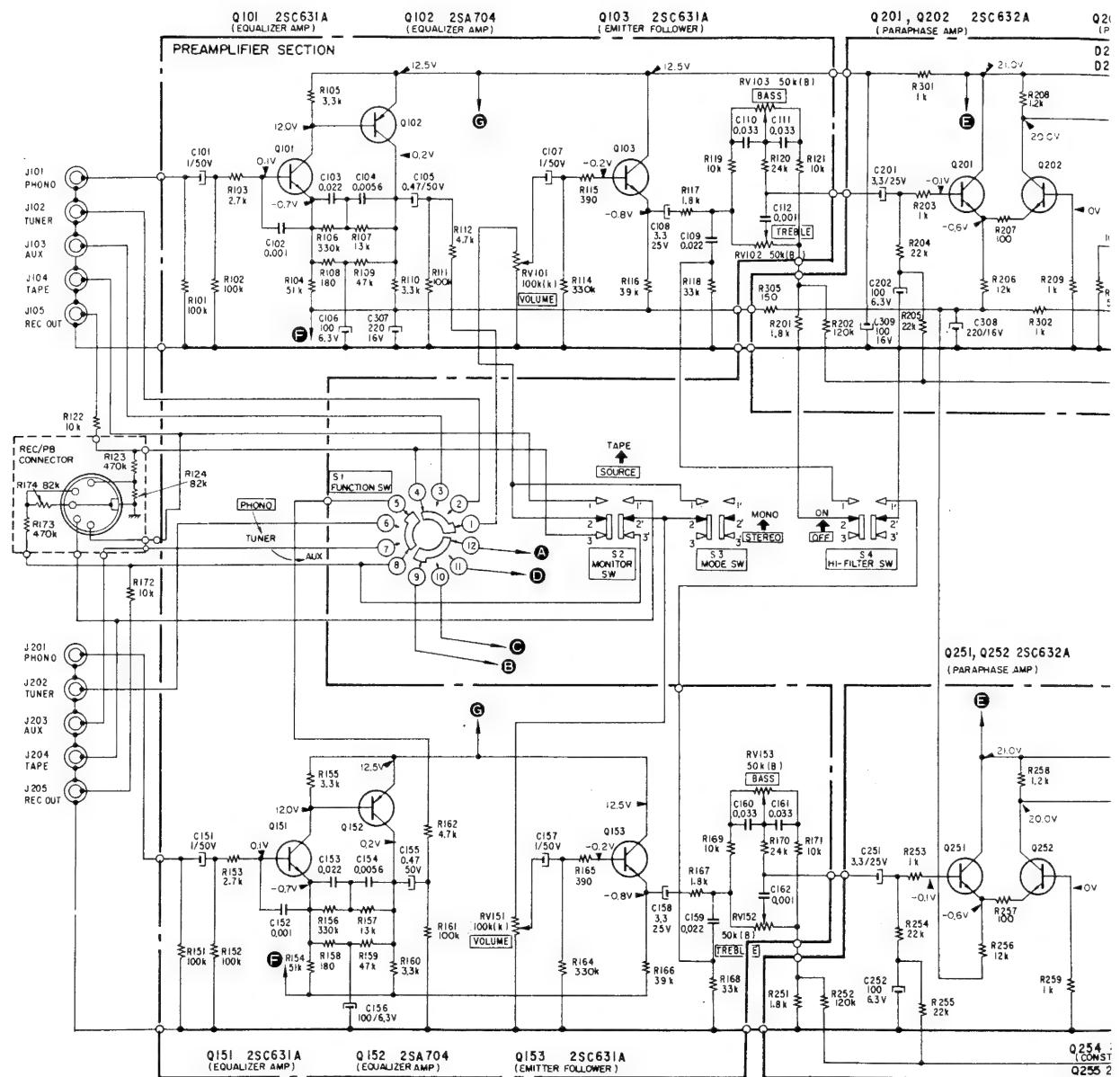
2SA704



## 4-3. MOUNTING DIAGRAM — Power Amplifier/Power Supply Board —

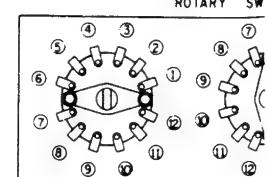


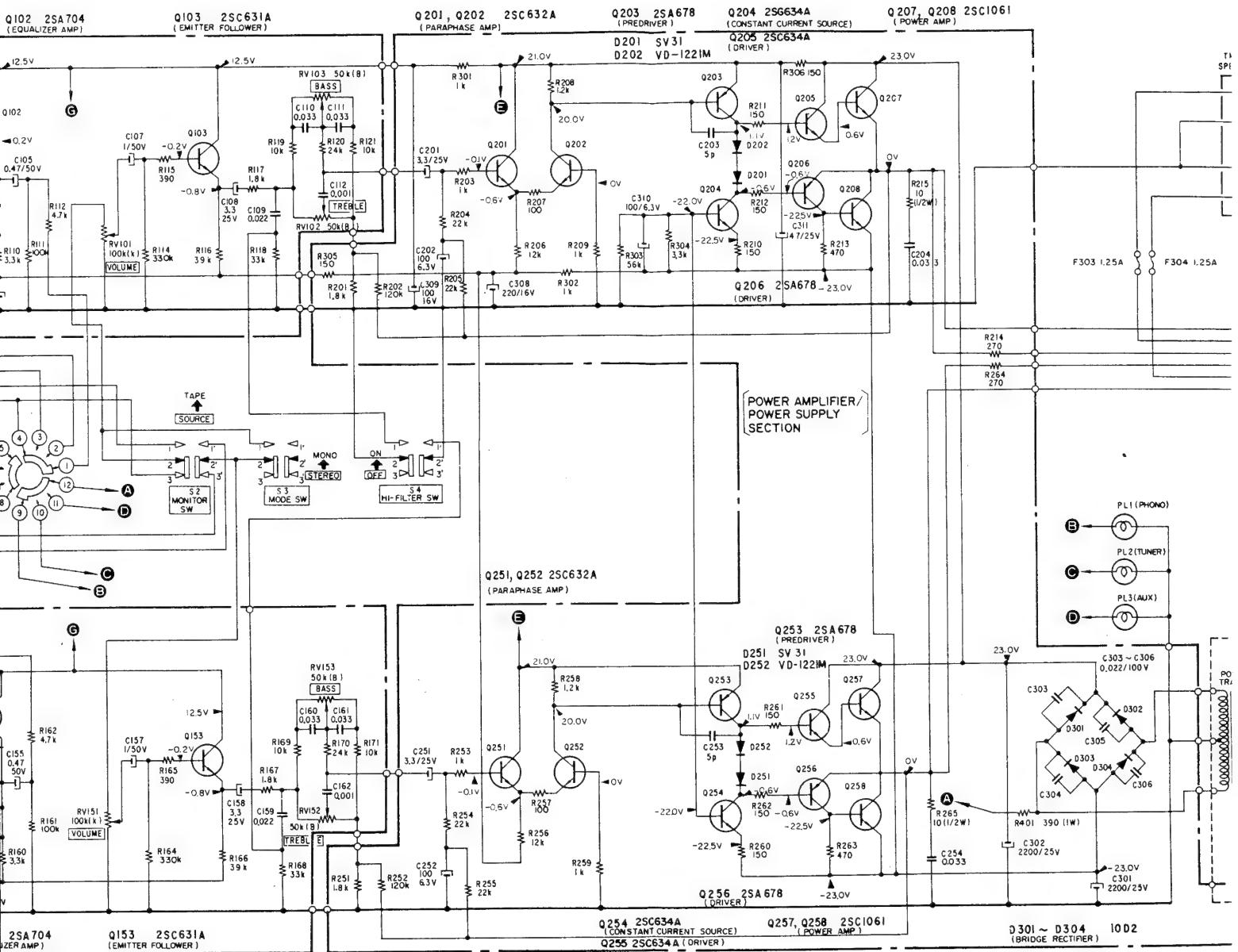
## 4-4. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



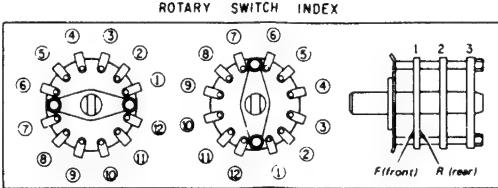
Ref. No.	Description	Position
S1	FUNCTION SW (PHONO-TUNER-AUX)	PHONO
S2	MONITOR SW (SOURCE-TAPE)	SOURCE
S3	MODE SW (STEREO-MONO)	STEREO

Ref. No.	Description
S4	HI-FILTER SW (ON-OFF)
S5	POWER SW (ON-OFF)





<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Position</u>
S4	HI-FILTER SW (ON-OFF)	OFF
S5	POWER SW (ON-OFF)	OFF

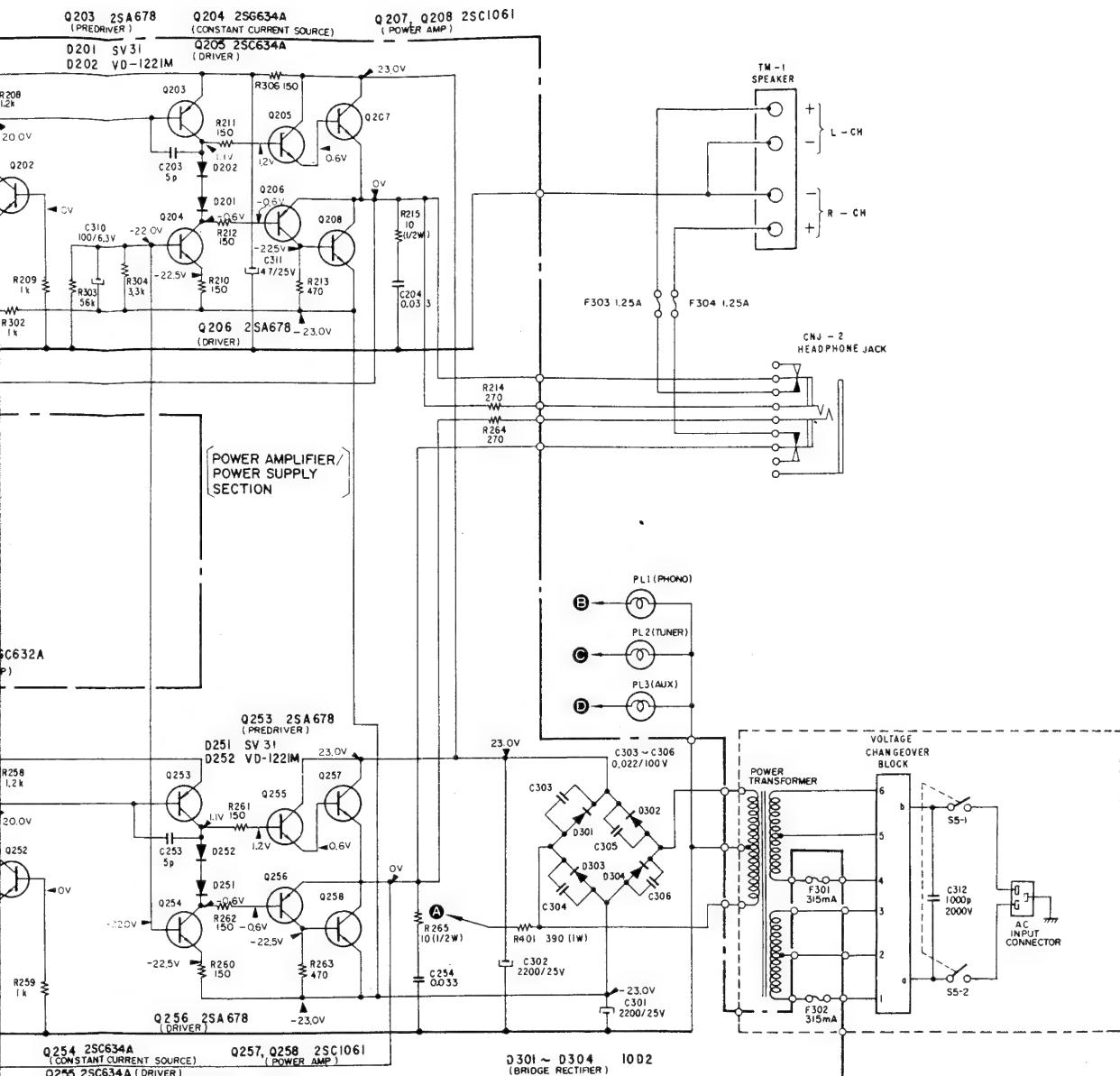


Note:

All resistance values are in ohms.  $k = 1,000$   
All capacitance values are in  $\mu\text{F}$  except as indicated, which means  $\mu\text{mF}$ .

All voltages represent an average value and within  $\pm 20\%$ .

All voltages are dc measured with a VOM input impedance of 20 k ohms/volt. No signa



## Note:

All resistance values are in ohms. k = 1,000, M = 1,000 k  
 All capacitance values are in  $\mu\text{F}$  except as indicated with p, which means  $\mu\mu\text{F}$ .

All voltages represent an average value and should hold within  $\pm 20\%$ .

All voltages are dc measured with a VOM which has an input impedance of 20 kohms/volt. No signal in.

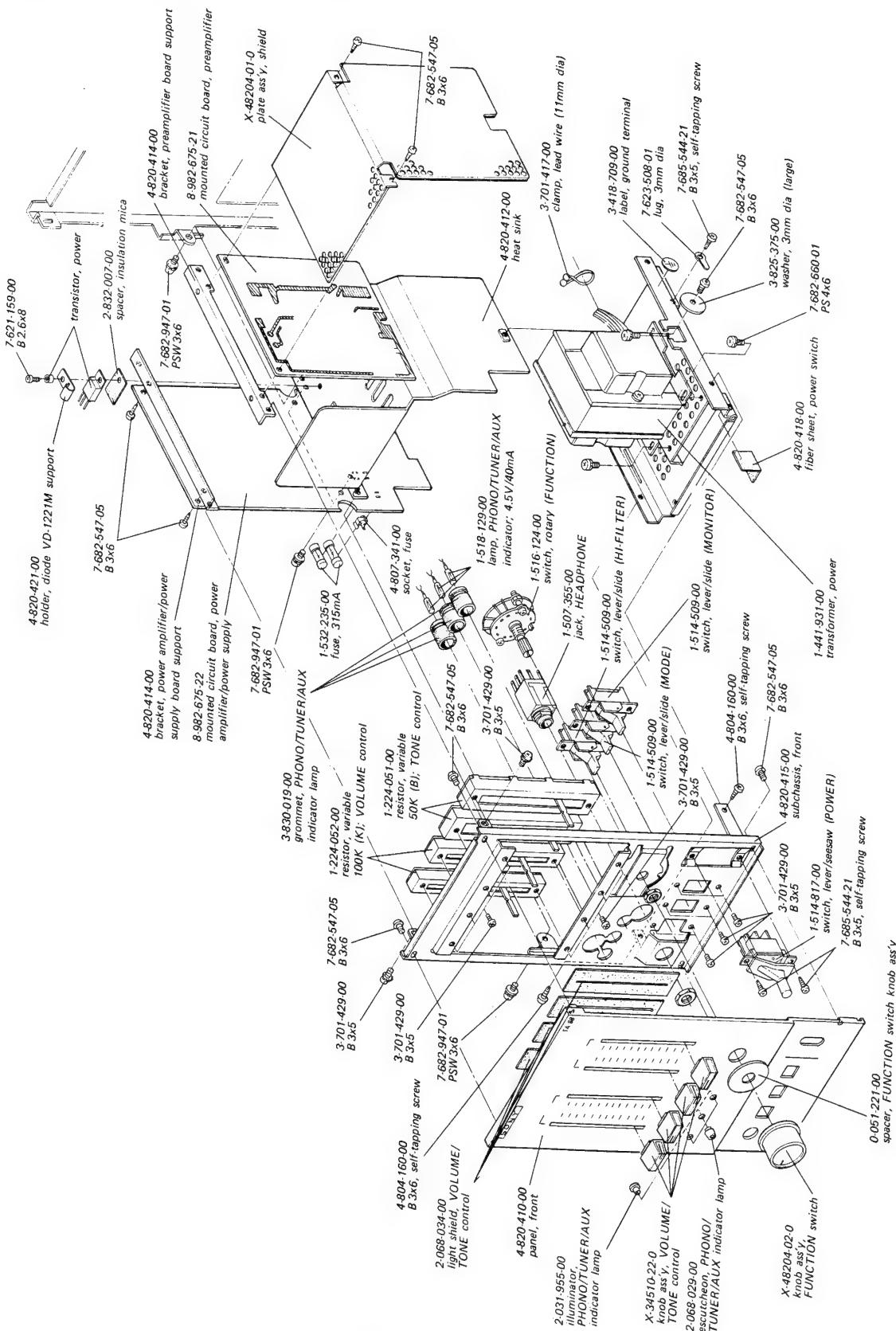
**SONY**  
**TA-88**

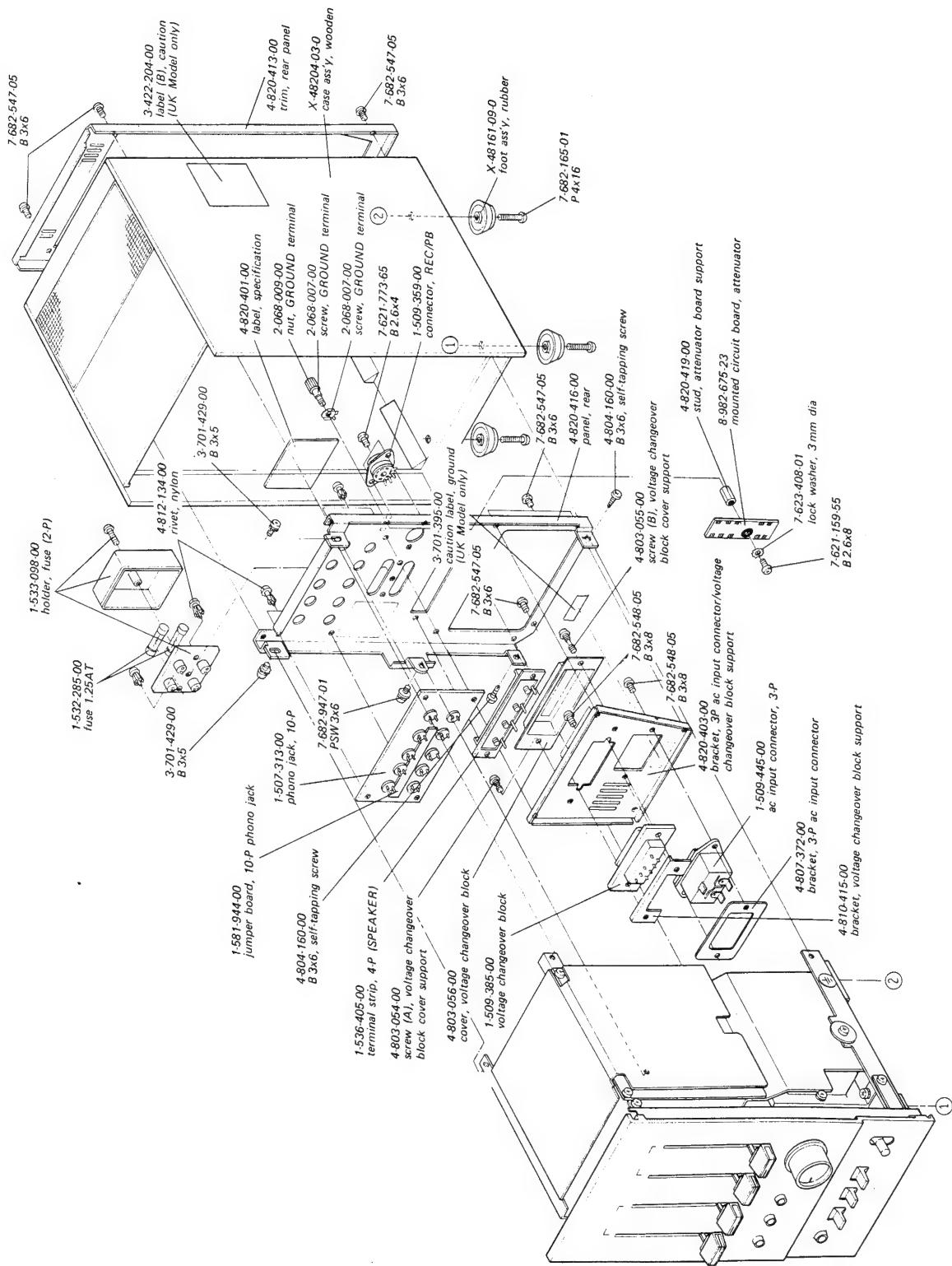
© 1972

## SECTION 5 EXPLODED VIEW

(I)

**Note:** All screws are phillips type (cross recess type) unless otherwise indicated. (-): slotted head.





## SECTION 6

### ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Part No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Part No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b>MOUNTED CIRCUIT BOARDS</b>					
8-982-675-21		mounted circuit board, preamplifier	C104 (C154)	1-105-510-12	0.0056 $\pm 5\%$ 50 V mylar
8-982-675-22		mounted circuit board, power amplifier/ power supply	C105 (C155)	1-121-911-00	0.47 $\pm 100\%$ 50 V electrolytic
8-982-675-23		mounted circuit board, attenuator	C106 (C156)	1-121-413-00	100 $\pm 50\%$ 6.3 V electrolytic
			C107 (C157)	1-121-912-00	1 $\pm 100\%$ 50 V electrolytic
			C108 (C158)	1-121-913-00	3.3 $\pm 100\%$ 25 V electrolytic
			C109 (C159)	1-105-517-12	0.022 $\pm 5\%$ 50 V mylar
			C110 (C160)	1-105-519-12	0.033 $\pm 5\%$ 50 V mylar
			C111 (C161)	1-105-519-12	0.033 $\pm 5\%$ 50 V mylar
			C112 (C162)	1-105-501-12	0.001 $\pm 5\%$ 50 V mylar
<b>SEMICONDUCTORS</b>					
D201 (D251)	diode	SV-31	C201 (C251)	1-121-392-00	3.3 $\pm 75\%$ 25 V electrolytic
D202 (D252)	diode	VD-1221M	C202 (C252)	1-121-413-00	100 $\pm 50\%$ 6.3 V electrolytic
D301	diode	10D-2	C203 (C253)	1-101-955-00	5p $\pm 5\%$ 50 V ceramic
D302	diode	10D-2	C204 (C254)	1-105-679-12	0.033 $\pm 10\%$ 50 V mylar
D303	diode	10D-2			
D304	diode	10D-2			
Q101 (Q151)	transistor	2SC631A	C301	1-123-047-00	2,200 $\pm 100\%$ 25 V electrolytic
Q102 (Q152)	transistor	2SA704	C302	1-123-047-00	2,200 $\pm 100\%$ 25 V electrolytic
Q103 (Q153)	transistor	2SC631A	C303	1-105-877-12	0.022 $\pm 20\%$ 100 V mylar
Q201 (Q251)	transistor	2SC632A	C304	1-105-877-12	0.022 $\pm 20\%$ 100 V mylar
Q202 (Q252)	transistor	2SC632A	C305	1-105-877-12	0.022 $\pm 20\%$ 100 V mylar
Q203 (Q253)	transistor	2SA678	C306	1-105-877-12	0.022 $\pm 20\%$ 100 V mylar
Q204 (Q254)	transistor	2SC634A	C307	1-121-421-00	220 $\pm 50\%$ 16 V electrolytic
Q205 (Q255)	transistor	2SC634A	C308	1-121-421-00	220 $\pm 50\%$ 16 V electrolytic
Q206 (Q256)	transistor	2SA678	C309	1-121-415-00	100 $\pm 10\%$ 16 V electrolytic
Q207 (Q257)	transistor	2SC1061	C310	1-121-413-00	100 $\pm 10\%$ 6.3 V electrolytic
Q208 (Q258)	transistor	2SC1061	C311	1-121-410-00	47 $\pm 10\%$ 25 V electrolytic
			C312	1-102-222-00	1,000p $\pm 20\%$ 250 V ceramic
<b>RESISTORS</b>					
All resistance values are in $\Omega$ , $\pm 5\%$ , $\frac{1}{4}W$ and carbon type unless otherwise indicated.					
<b>TRANSFORMERS</b>					
PT	1-441-931-00	transformer, power	R101 (R151)	1-244-721-00	100 k
			R102 (R152)	1-244-721-00	100 k
			R103 (R153)	1-244-683-00	2.7 k
			R104 (R154)	1-244-714-00	51 k
			R105 (R155)	1-244-685-00	3.3 k
			R106 (R156)	1-244-733-00	330 k
			R107 (R157)	1-244-700-00	13 k
			R108 (R158)	1-244-655-00	180
			R109 (R159)	1-244-713-00	47 k
			R110 (R160)	1-244-685-00	3.3 k
			R111 (R161)	1-244-721-00	100 k
			R112 (R162)	1-244-689-00	4.7 k
			R113		-----
			R114 (R164)	1-244-733-00	330 k
			R115 (R165)	1-244-663-00	390
<b>CAPACITORS</b>					
All capacitance values are in $\mu F$ except as indicated with p, which means $\mu\mu F$ .					
C101 (C151)	1-121-912-00	1 $\pm 100\%$ 50 V electrolytic			
C102 (C152)	1-105-661-12	0.001 $\pm 10\%$ 50 V mylar			
C103 (C153)	1-106-032-12	0.02 $\pm 5\%$ 50 V mylar			

SONY CORPORATION

© 1972

**SONY®****TA-88***UK and AEP Model*

# SERVICE MANUAL SUPPLEMENT

No. 1  
Dec. 1972**Subject: Circuit Modification**

This supplement updates the service manual to include production changes starting with Serial Number 901,001 (AEP Model), 401,001 (UK Model) and later.  
File this supplement with the service manual.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Some modifications have been performed in Power Amplifier Section.

**2. PARTS CHANGED**

Ref. No.	Former	New	Applicable Serial No.
R210 (R260)			
R211 (R261)	1-244-653-11	1-244-649-00	AEP Model ... (Serial
R212 (R262)	150 $\pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ carbon	100 $\pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ carbon	No. 901,001 and later)
R305, R306			UK Model ..... (Serial
F301	1-532-235-11	1-532-273-11	No. 401,001 and later)
F302	fuse, 315mAT	fuse, 250mAT	

**3. PARTS ADDED**

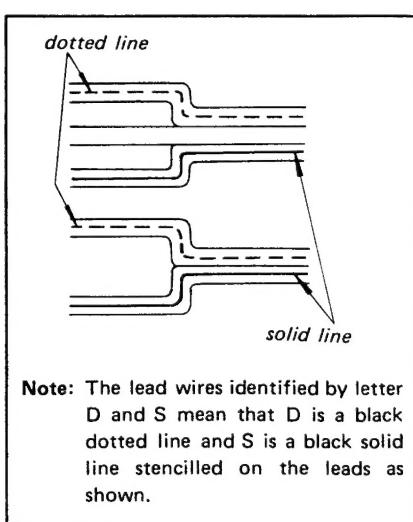
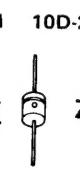
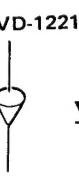
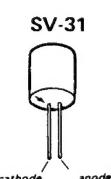
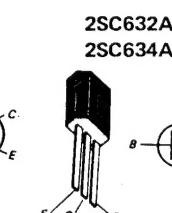
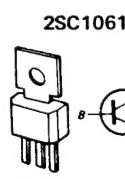
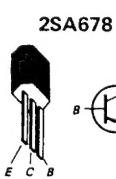
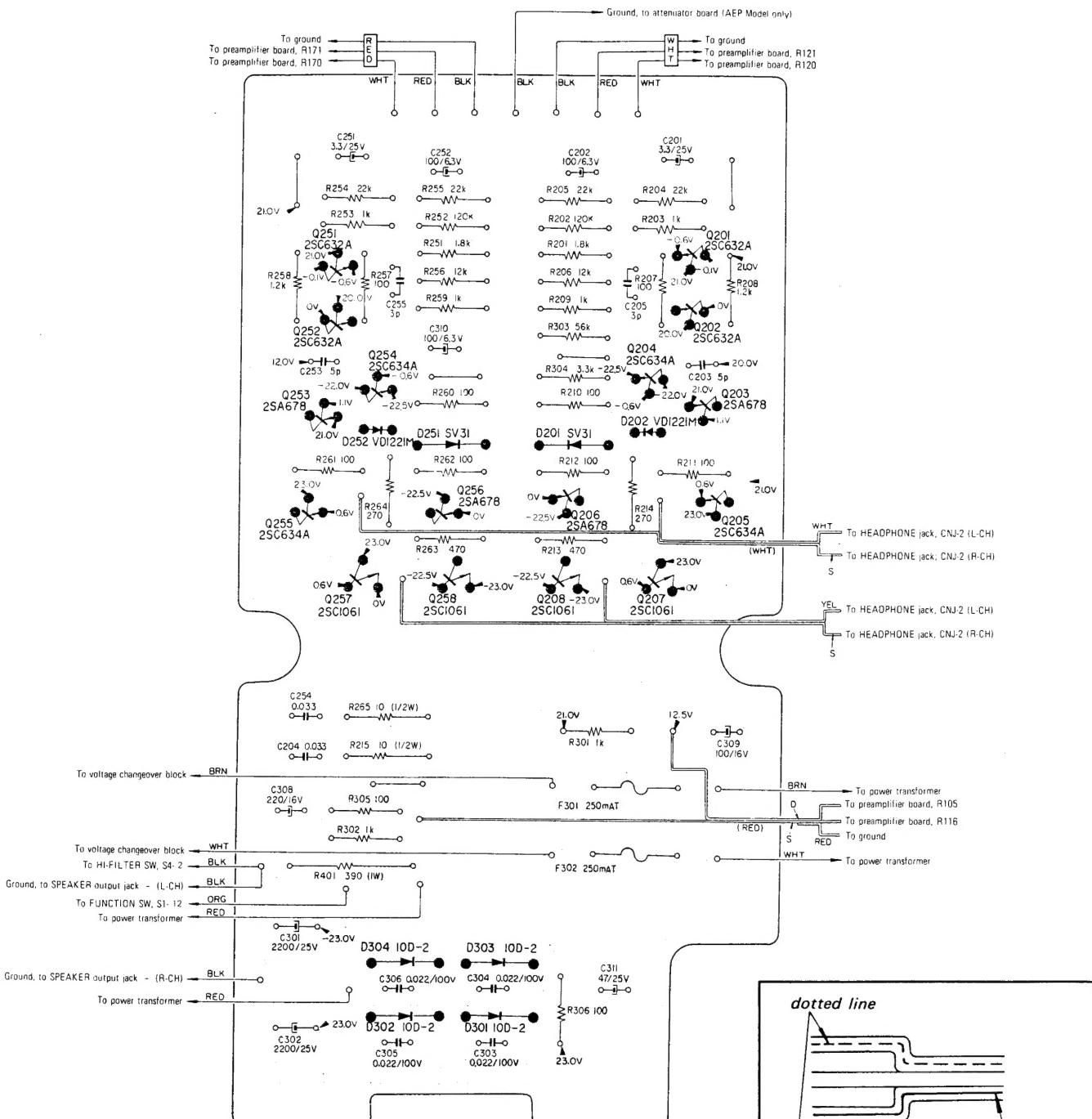
Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Applicable Serial No.
C205 (C255)	1-102-940-11	3P $\pm 5\%$ 50V ceramic	AEP Model ... (Serial No. 901,001 and later) UK Model ..... (Serial No. 401,001 and later)

**Note:** Though two kinds of circuit boards exist for Power Amplifier board, listed part number is for only the latest one since it is interchangeable with old one.

## 4. MOUNTING DIAGRAM – Power Amplifier Board –

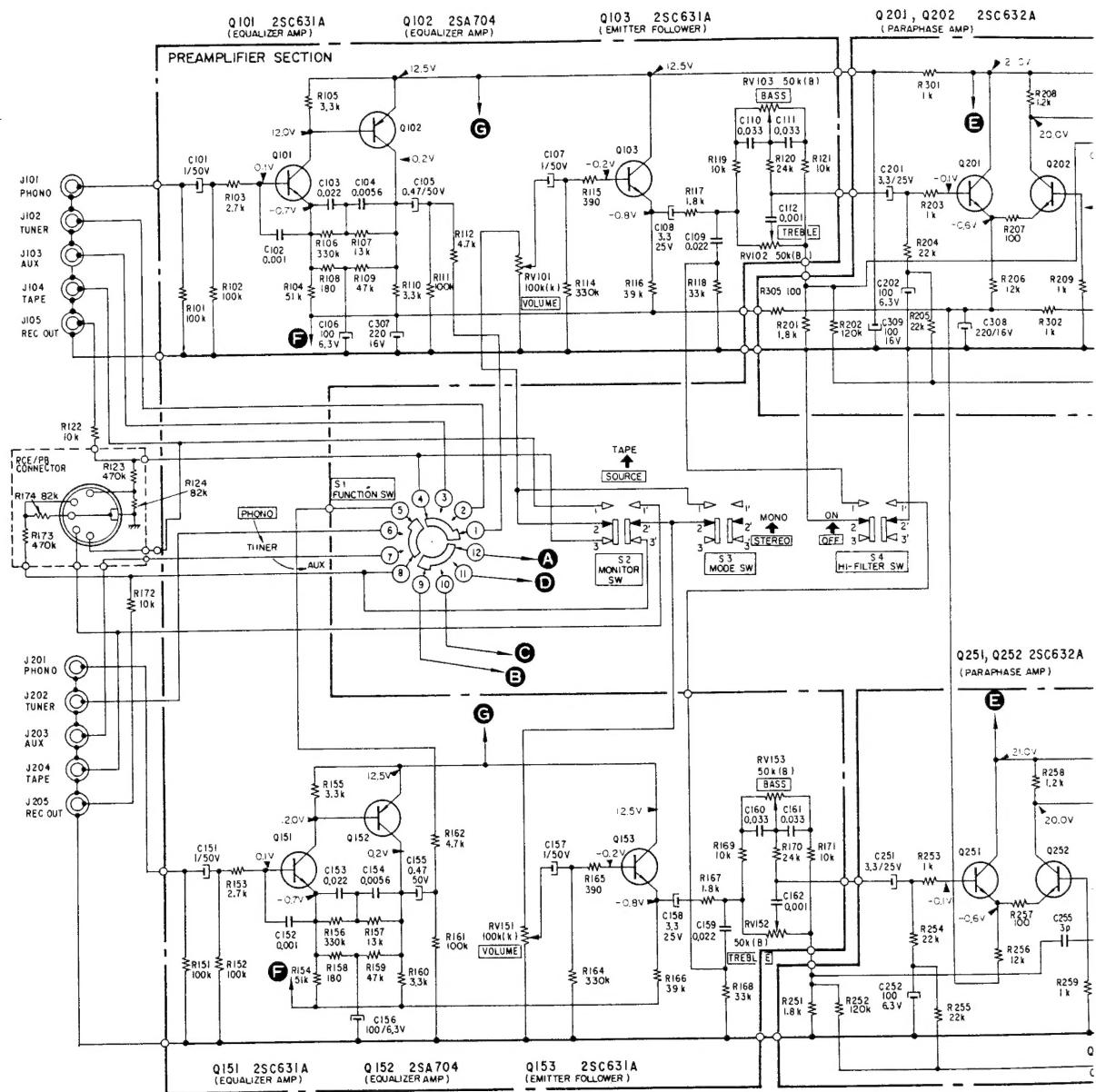
AEP Model ..... Serial No. 901,001 and later

UK Model ..... Serial No. 401,001 and later



## 5. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

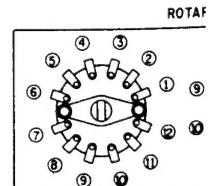
AEP Model..... Serial No. 901,001 and later  
 UK Model ..... Serial No. 401,001 and later

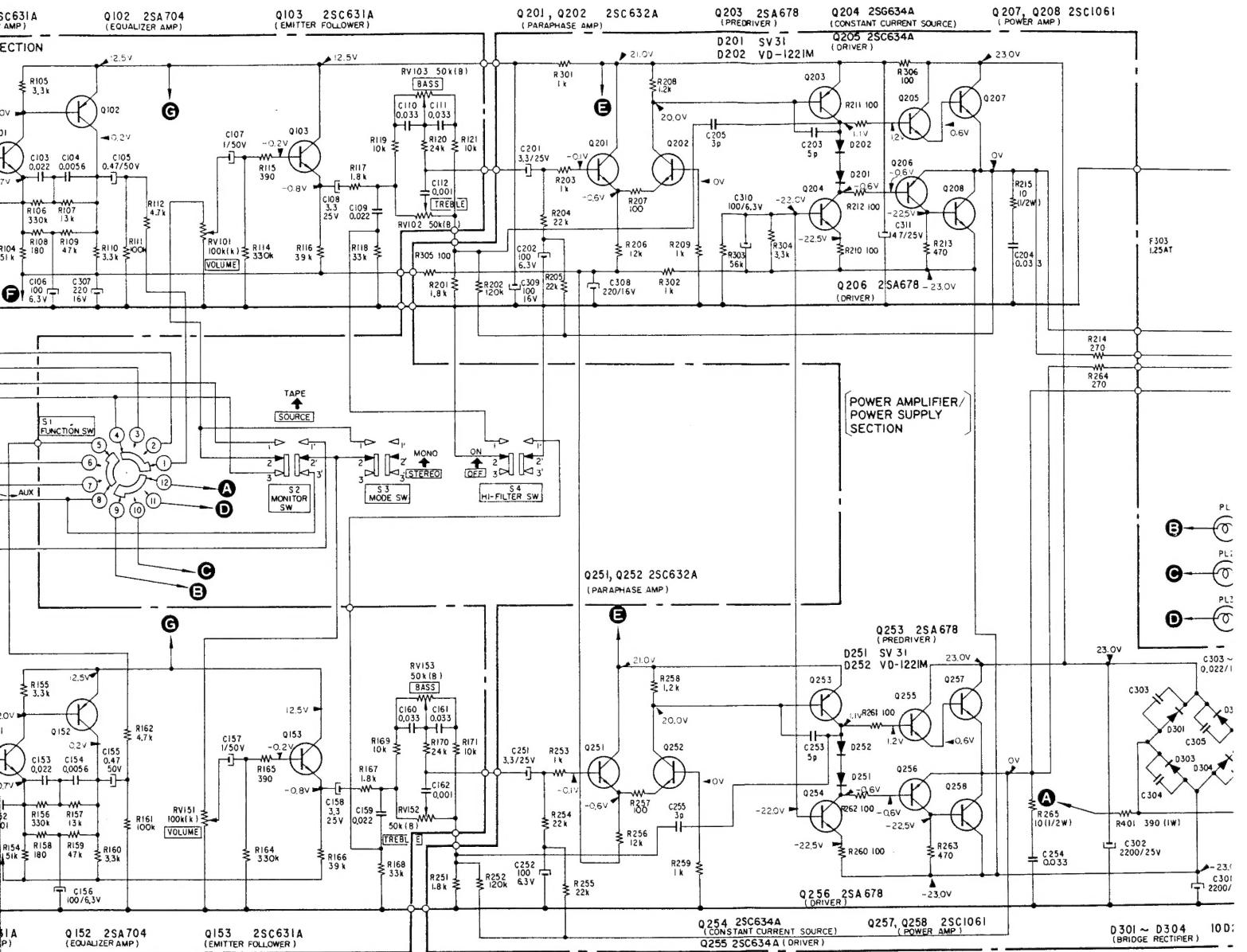


Ref. No.	Description	Position
S1	FUNCTION SW (PHONO-TUNER-AUX)	PHONO
S2	MONITOR SW (SOURCE-TAPE)	SOURCE
S3	MODE SW (STEREO-MONO)	STEREO

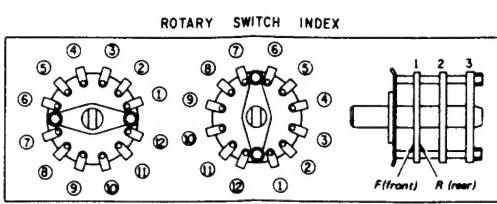
Ref. No.	Description
S4	HI-FILTER SW (ON-OFF)
S5	POWER SW (ON-OFF)

Position
OFF
OFF





Position	Ref. No.	Description
PHONO	S4	HI-FILTER SW (ON-OFF)
SOURCE	S5	POWER SW (ON-OFF)

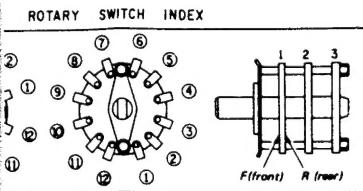
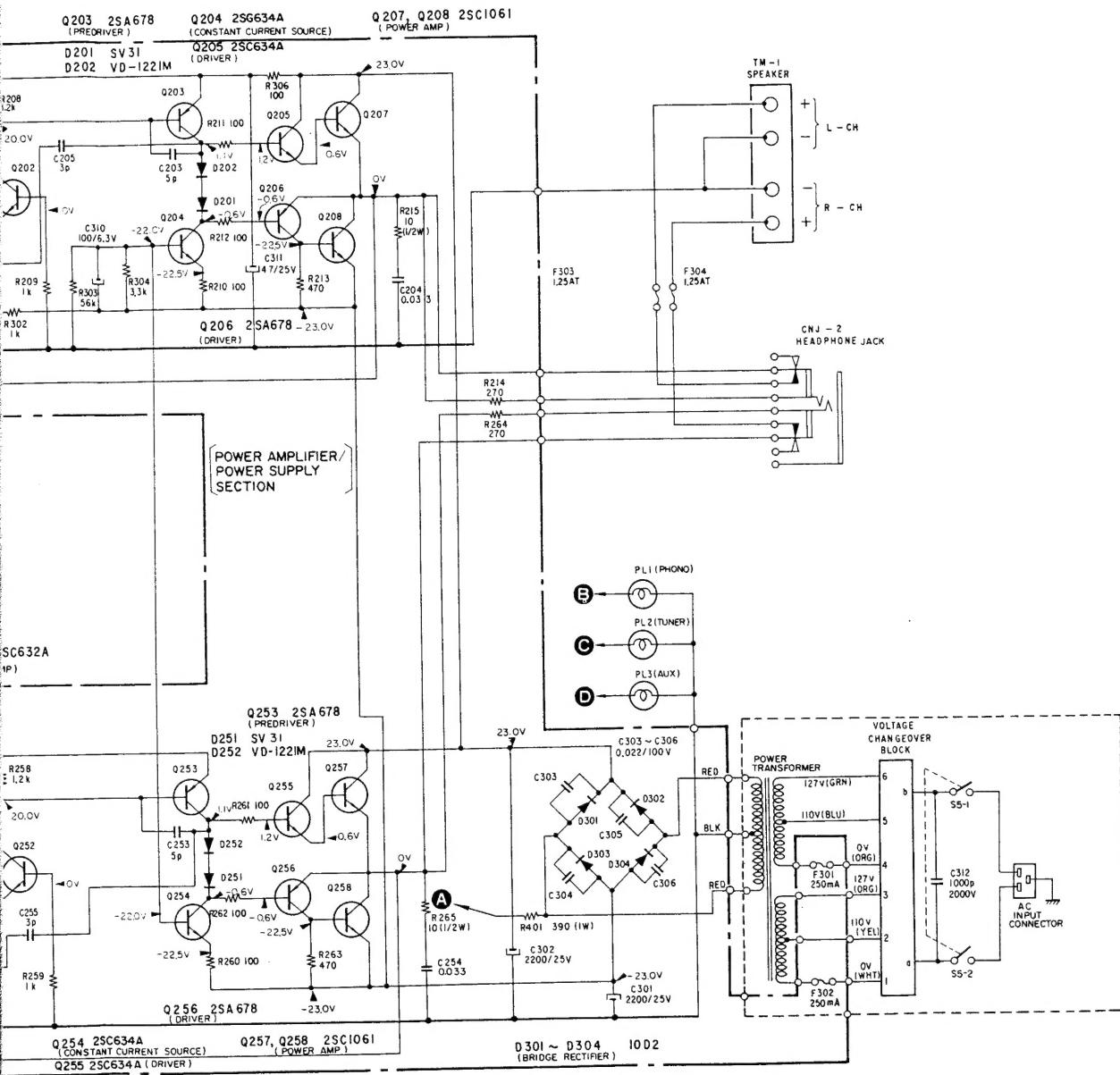


**Note:**

All resistance values are in ohms  
All capacitance values are in  $\mu$ F  
which means  $\mu$ Farads

All voltages represent an average within  $\pm 20\%$ .

All voltages are dc measured with an input impedance of 20 kohms.



**Note:**

All resistance values are in ohms.  $k = 1,000$ ,  $M = 1,000 \text{ kN/m}$ .  
All capacitance values are in  $\mu\text{F}$  except as indicated with  $\text{p}$ ,  
which means  $\mu\mu\text{F}$ .

All voltages represent an average value and should hold within  $\pm 20\%$ .

All voltages are dc measured with a VOM which has an input impedance of 20 kohms/volt. No signal in.

**SONY®**  
**TA-88**  
© 1972